HIS COURSE UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED BY THE CABINET-NO FOUNDATION FOR

RUMORS THAT SECRETARY ALGER WILL RESIGN.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 17 .- The President announced at the Cabinet meeting to-day that he had directed the court-martial of Commissary-General Eagan for violation of the Articles of War in his statements before the Investigation Commission. Secretary Alger was not present at the Cabinet meeting on account of the critical condition of a member of his immediate famfly, which compelled him to remain at home. His absence gave rise to a revival of senseless rumors that he had retired from the Cabinet. although there was not the slightest foundation for the report that any friction existed.

The statement in The Tribune this morning that a court-martial was definitely decided upon yesterday, that General Merritt had been selected as president of the court and Lieutenant-Coionel Clous as the prosecuting officer, was fully correborated by War Department officials. and in addition it became known that General Wade and General S. M. B. Young would be among the remaining ten members.

The President made no extended comment in announcing his decision to the Cabinet, saying briefly that he thought this was the only course open to him consistent with his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The Cabinet officials without exception were gratified that the determination to convene a court-martial had been reached. One of them, referring to the matter this afternoon, said that any other decision might have subjected the President to unpleasant comment, and have laid him open to criticisms of sympathizing in one direction or another with the bitter antagonisms which notoriously exist among some of the high officials of the War Department.

The idea that General Miles might decline to appear as a witness before the court-martial in the anticipated contingency that General Eagan will pursue a line of defence alleging sufficient provocation for his foul language is said to be unwarranted. On the contrary, the commanding General will not be averse to obeying a summons from the court, if only for the opportunity of correcting a misapprehension which has been industriously created, that in his testimony he made characterizations of General Eagan personally, to which exception could be taken. It is understood that General Miles is not only willing, but anxious, to have a tribunal composed exclusively of Army officers pass on the course he has pursued, confident that it will meet with thorough approbation.

STATEMENT FROM SECRETARY ALGER. GENERAL EAGAN TO BE ARRESTED AND MEMBERS OF THE COURT AN-NOUNCED TO-DAY.

Washington, Jan. 17.-Secretary Alger tonight confirmed the announcement made by members of the Cabinet to-day that a courtmartial for the trial of Commissary-General Eagan would be ordered. He made this statement as he was leaving the White House with Adjutant-General Corbin after a conference of half an hour with the President. As to the charges to be preferred against the Commissary General, the Secretary declined to say anything, nor would he talk respecting the personnel of the court, adding that this would be announced about 9 o'clock to-morrow night.

General Eagan has not yet been relieved of his duties in anticipation of his trial, but it is understood that the order for his arrest preparatory to trial will of itself carry with it his relief tory to trial will of itself carry with it his relier from official duties. It was said at the War Department to-day that the order for arrest may be served on General Eagan by an officer of the Army some time in office hours to-morrow. This will enable him to make a formal application for the privilege of going beyond the limits in which he would ordinarily be confined and perto visit the Department or to go to any

EAGAN'S REVISED STATEMENT.

A DENIAL OF GENERAL MILES'S CHARGES, BUT NOT IN VITUPERATIVE LANGUAGE.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The War Investigating Commission to-day decided to make public the ended statement filed by Commissary-General Eagan yesterday. It was formally announced that Seneral Eagan had eliminated all objectionable statements, and therefore the document would be accepted by the Commission as evidence. As already stated, the changes made by General Eagan in the document are mainly in the line of excision, ret the document are mainly in the line of excision, yet the phraseology has been also altered frequently. He refers to General Miles as "the senior Major-General, Nelson A. Miles," and while keeping strictly within the line of propriety in the judgment of the Commission, in a negative manner at least, he resents any assumption of General Miles's superiority, and asserts that he is as good, as old and as experienced a soldier as General Miles. He also characterizes the latter's attack on the beef infustry as infamous. It is believed that so far as the Commission is concerned the incident is now

General Eagan begins his new statement by saying that he "holds in his hands the official copy of the statements made to your Commission by the senior Major-General of the United States Army. Nelson A. Miles." He speaks of the amazement and surprise he experienced when informed that General Miles had selected Major Black, "a volunteer officer totally devoid of experience in the subsistence department," as his staff commissary, in stead of Major Osgood, who was first chosen for that post by General Miles. He refers to "a very ordinary commonplace telegram" sent by General to his adjutant-general here in Washington about June 7, inquiring what subsistence stores ere at Tampa. General Eagan says he made a formal written reply to this, but was amazed next morning to see in the newspapers that General Miles had found it necessary to send a serious repri-mand to Washington. "I have to state," says General Eagan, "that no such reprimand was ever rerelved by me from General Miles nor any other genral, and that General Miles has no authority in his commission or in his position under the law and regulations to send reprimands to me

Notwithstanding that this imaginary reprimanwas published in the press," he continues, "General Miles from that day to this has never in any shape or form, although I have met him, taken oc tasion to express any regret for the statements made in the papers about the reprimand, nor to al-

General Eagan says he fitted out the expedition to Porto Rico with ample subsistence supplies, and tent 'in one of the refrigerator ships-the Massachusetts-200,000 pounds of refrigerated beef-not embalmed heef, nor treated by any chemical pro-

La Grippe

Have you had it? If not, be prepared, for it is here. You needn't dread the disease so much as the suffering after-

Why have it? 'Tis the weak, nervous, pale and thin who suifer most.

Scott's Emulsion

corrects these conditions. gives strength and stability and the strong throw off the disease. Twill lift you out of that terrible depression which follows.

TRIAL OF EAGAN ORDERED, ess whatsoever, but first-class refrigerated beef, as THE PERSONNEL BILL PASSED good as the country produces and in every sound, sweet and proper food."

REASSERTS THAT BEEF WAS GOOD.

After a discussion of General Miles's statement as to shortness of funds in Porto Rico, General Eagan again takes up the beef question, and declares that it was good beef, and "any officer, no matter what his rank," failing to use proper supplies does so at his peril, "and if he purchases and substitutes for the good article an inferior and unwholesome one, one that the whole medical fraternity of the United States will unite in saying is not wholesome, gives men diarrhoea and dysentery then he does so at still greater peril. By General Miles's own statement he directed the purchase of native beef ashore while this good refrigerated beef-not embalmed beef-was there in Ponce. was not embalmed beef, nor was it treated with any chemicals whatsoever for its preservation.

Discussing General Miles's statement that he wanted complete rations sent, instead of in bulk, General Eagan says he never saw any such request, and if he had he would have regarded it 'as extraordinary, for there is no such thing as sending complete rations in large quantitles otherwise than in bulk. If General Miles can explain to your Commission what the difference is he will do more than I think he or any other man can do, and I especially ask the Commission to note this as one of the things bearing on the entire subject."

Taking up General Miles's testimony that the food was one of the serious causes of sickness among the soldlers, General Eagan denies this, and points out that General Miles gives it as his judgment. "Because he merely expresses his judgment that way I cannot take further issue with that

statement than to dispute it." General Eagan declares that General Shafter cabled his appreciation of the character of refrigerated beef-not embalmed beef-that arrived at Santiago one day after the port was opened. "General Shafter," he says, "has repeatedly in person expressed to me his profound gratitude and appreciation of the fine beef, which he calls 'the finest he ever ate'-this same refrigerated beef-not embalmed beef-that is spoken of by General Miles in his statement made to your Commission.

"You have before you reports of various officers describing the character of the superior and fine cattle (?) that Porto Rico has furnished to the United States at the low prices mentioned by General Miles-bulls, stags, runts, reformed cattle, which means old work exen-a class and character of beef that the subsistence department never purchased in this country nor anywhere else, if it could do better, certainly not if it could get good refrigerated beef. The statement of the character of the cattle in Cuba or in the Island of Porto Rico needs no further Illustration by me.

On the question of refrigerated beef General Eagan says: "General Miles testified that 327 tons of this refrigerated beef might be called 'embalmed beef.' This statement means, in effect, a charge of dishonesty and corruption on the part of the men who furnished it. That is what I have to say in regard to calling it embalmed beef."

General Eagan says General Miles gives what purport to be the statements of fourteen officers expressing dissatisfaction with the canned fresh beef. "General Miles," he continues, "does not inform the Investigation Commission how he obtained the reports of these officers nor when he obtained them, nor does he inform the Commission that these adverse reports on this article of food were furnished to the War Department for its formation that it might take proper steps in the matter if the statements made by the officers quoted by him were correct." He submits that such invitations to criticise are apt to procure adverse criticisms and would be taken as evidence of desire for adverse reports. "In this connection it is proper to say that there is what is known as an Inspector-General's 'department in the Army, whose appropriate duty is, when directed by proper authority, to examine into a matter of this kind and make an intelligent, responsible report-a report that can be met and refuted if it is false: a report that if untrue the author can be held duly accountable for: a report that would be of value to the Government and serve to guide it in future purchases: a report of things in existence that can

examined and tested." General Eagan repeats his former statement of thankfulness that "this land never gave, and never will, thank God, the purse in addition to the sword to any general, and whenever Congress permits any general, be he whomsoever he may, to control the general, be he whomseever he may, to control the purse as well as to wield the sword, that day the mistake of this country will be made: and that day designing men with military command and the purse of the United States at their disgosal, may set themselves up and do things that this country is and always has been afraid of."

NO "PRETENCE OF AN EXPERIMENT." As to the "pretence of an experiment," charged Miles in connection with tinned fresh

General Eagan says:

General Miles, in saying that this food was sent to the Army as a "pretence for experiment," says that which implies corruption, which ninety-nine out of every hundred people will understand to mean corruption, because it was a "pretence of experiment," he says, not even giving credit to me for furnishing it as an experiment, but that I furnished it under "the pretence of an experiment." It is a serious charge, and should not be made by any man lightly nor without ample evidence to support it. Taking the statement in the sense that was probably intended, the sense that has been accepted by the press of the country-indeed some of that press because of it call for my dismissal from the Army and my court-martial—I answer that it was not furnished under the pretence of an experiment, nor even as an experiment. In denying this I content myself with saying such statement is untrue and unworthy of more emphatic denial. His statement reflects upon the honor of every officer in the Department who has contracted for or purchased this meat, especially and particularly on the Commissary-General—myself.

General Eagan declares on oath that the Secrebeef, General Eagan says:

General Eagan declares on oath that the Secre tary of War had nothing whatever to do with the furnishing of refrigerated or tinned meats, "nor has he in any manner whatsoever controlled or attempted to control the contracts, the awards or the purchases of these articles." He sums up his whole case in conclusion, and finishes by hoping that the statement will "offset the statement made by General Miles, and will in some measure at least do justice to those that have been wronged."

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

ONE AMENDMENT REJECTED AND ONE ADOPTED BY THE SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 17.-Almost the entire session of the Senate to-day was devoted to consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill. Speeches were made in support of the measure by Mr. Chilton, of Texas, and Mr. Turner, of Washington, and in opposition to it by Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin.

At 3 o'clock consideration of the bill under the fifteen-minute rule was begun, and continued to the close of the session. The first vote reached was on an amendment clered by Mr. reached was on an amendment c ered by Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, which in brief provided that the United States should have absolute control of the canal for military or naval surposes, with power to dictate the use of the waterway during the existence of war. The friends of the bill rallied against the amendment, and it was defeated by the decisive vote of 38 to 9. A provision was inserted in the bill providing that no more than \$5,000,000 should be paid to the Maritime Canal Company for its concession mo more than \$5,000,000 should be paid to the Maritime Canal Company for its concession and the work already done on the canal.

When adjournment was taken the substitute offered by Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, was before

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

ARMY AND NAVY PROMOTIONS-TWO SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, Jan. 17 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

be Surveyors of Customs-WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., port of Albany, N. Y.; JOHN A. BASSAREAR, port of Greenport, N. Y.

ARMY.

Infantry—To be major, Captain GEORGE H. PALMER, 16th Infantry, January 11, 1849.

First lieutenants, to be captains—BENJAMIN W. ATKIN-SON, 6th Infantry, August 11, 1898; CHARLES D. CLAY, 17th Infantry, August 15, 1898. NAVY.

The following officers to be advanced for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle under the provisions of Section 1,500 E S: Lieutenant-Commanders FRED-ERICK SINGER, JOHN B. BRIGGS, GEORGE P. COLVOCORESSES and JOHN A. NORRIS, to be advanced five numbers in rank, etc. vanced five numbers in rank, etc.

vanced five numbers in rank, etc.

Licuterant EDWARD M. HUGHES to be advanced five
numbers in rank and to be a lieutenant-commander,

Chief Engineers JAMES ENTWISTLE, JOHN D. FORD,
RICHARD INCH. GEORGE B. RANSOM, FRANK
H. BALLEY and REYNOLD T. HALL to be advanced
three numbers in rank, sto.

DIXON DEFEATS YOUNG PLUTO. George Dixon met and defeated Young Pluto at the Lenox Athletic Club last evening before a large crowd. The bout was to be a twenty-round contest, but the men did not go the limit, as Dixon knocked his man out in the tenth round.

The preliminary bout was between Frank Hont and Reinhart Kramer. The bout went five rounds, when the referee stopped the contest and awarded it to Hont.

ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE WITH IM-PORTANT AMENDMENTS.

INCREASE OF THE MARINE CORPS-PRIZE MONEY ABOLISHED-A JUDGE-ADVO-

CATE'S CORPS CREATED. Washington, Jan. 17.-The House to-day passed the Naval Personnel bill without division on the final passage, thus accomplishing what the officers of the Navy have striven for in more than a decade. By its provisions the line and the engineer corps are welded into an amalgamated line, staff officers receive positive rank, but their command is limited to their own corps, and a system of voluntary and compulsory retirement on three-quarters pay as of the next high rank of forty officers a year is established, which is designed to remove the congestion in the lower rank at forty-five. The bill also practically equalizes the pay of naval offi-

cers with that of Army officers. Three important amendments were adopted. One creates a judge-advocate's corps, another abolishes prize money, and a third provides for the retirement on three-quarters pay of enlisted men and petty officers in the Navy after thirty years' service. But the most important change in the bill as reported was the adoption, after a hard fight, of a substitute for the section relating to the Marine Corps, by which that corps is to consist of six thousand enlisted men and petty officers, with general officers and staff. This will increase the Marine Corps by 1,300 men, and increase the cost of its maintenance \$1,500,000 a year.

Several unimportant bills were passed by unanimous consent before the Personnel bill was

OPPOSITION FROM MR. BAILEY.

Consideration of the Brown-Swanson contested election case, from Virginia, had been set for today, but was postponed until Thursday in order that the House might proceed with the Naval Personnel bill. The House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of that measure. Mr. BAILEY (Dem., Tex.) moved to strike out from Section 7 the following proviso:

And provided further, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent the retire-ment of officers with the rank and pay of commo-dore.

If the rank of commodore, he said, was abolished tinued in the retired list? He reiterated his opposition to eliminating the time-honored rank of com-modore from the active list, but if it was to go out of the active list it certainly should not be re-

Mr. FOSS (Rep., Ill.) called attention to the fact that commodore was a courtesy rank, and not an actual rank before the Civil War. Perry, Decatur and Barron were captains, but by courtesy were

Mr. LOUD (Rep., Cal.), in criticising the bill, said that the complaint that naval officers under the present system did not reach command early enough was due to the fact that there were not enough ships. Advancement was as rapid in the Navy as in the merchant service. He made some sarcastic references to the deep-sea sailors on the committee who lived in West Virginia and other Mr. CUMMINGS (Dem., N. Y.), a member of the

Naval Affairs Committee said that he sympathized with Mr. Bailey's position before he investigated the subject, but had become convinced that it would be as well to restore the old ships of the line and sink our modern ironclads and take the Navy as it was one hundred years ago as to retain the personnel of the Navy as it was one hundred years Mr. Foss said there was a misunderstanding

about the purpose of the bill. It was not proposed to abolish the title, but only the grade of commo-

Mr. Bailey called attention to the fact that the title was only preserved in three instances, each for the purpose of increasing the pay of an officer BAILEY'S AMENDMENTS DEFEATED.

Mr. Bailey's amendment was lost, 60 to 112. He then offered an amendment to strike out from Sec tion 8 (providing fore compulsory retirement) the provision for retirement of officers with the pay and

The amendment was lost, 72 to 79, whereupon Mr. Bailey moved to strike out the whole section. said that in principle he opposed the whole retirement system.

The amendment was defeated, 52 to 91. Mr. SOUTHARD (Rep., Ohio), on behalf of the mittee offered an amendment creating a regufar Judge Advocates Corps. The corps is to consist of one Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of captain; one assistant judge-advocate, with the rank of commander; one deputy judge-advocate, with the rank of lleutenant-commander, and two judge-advocates, with the rank of lieutenant. Appointments to this corps may be made from the Army or Marine Corps of from civil life, promotions

The amendment was adopted without division. Mr. Fors offered a committee substitute for Secion 14, providing that boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers shall after ten years from date of the warrant be commissioned chief boatswains, chief gunners, etc., to rank with and after ensigns, and that they shall on promotion have the same pay and allowances now received by second entenants in the Marine Corps. It was adopted. Another amendment abolishing prize money for capture or destruction of the enemy's ships in time of war, was also adopted without debate or

division.

Air. Cummings offered a committee amendment for the retirement of enlisted men and petty officers after thirty years' service on three-quarters pay, service in the Civil or Spanish-American war to be computed as double time. It was adopted. REORGANIZATION OF THE MARINE CORPS.

Mr. MEYER (Dem., La.), on behalf of the committee, offered a substitute for the sections cover-ing the Marine Corps. Under it the Marine Corps would consist of one commandant, with the rank of major-general; one brigadier-general, colonels, five lieutenant-colonels, ten majors, six colonels, five lieutenant-colonels, ten majors, six captains, sixty first and sixty second lieutenants, practically doubling the number of officers provided for in the original bill. Vacancies are to be filled, so far as possible, by seniority from the active line, commissions in the present corps not to be vacated. Vacancies after promotion are to be filled by transfer from the line of the Navy not above the grade of junior lieutenant, from those who served as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps in the war, from meritorious non-commissioned officers, or from civil life. Only a portion of the officers are to be appointed before January I, 1900. The staff of the Marine Corps is to consist of an adjutant and inspector, a quartermaster, a paymaster, each with the rank of colonel; an assistant adjutant and inspector, two assistant quartermasters, with the rank of captain. In service with fleets senior officers are to hold the rank next above their rank in the corps. It provides for six thousand petty officers and enlisted men. In response to an inquiry, Mr. Meyer said the substitute would strengthen the Marine Corps by thirteen hundred men, and increase the cost \$1,500,000.

Mr. STEELE (Ren. Ind.) thought the committee was demanding a good deal of the House in asking support for a substitute which had not been passed on by the commission which drafted the personnel bill.

Mr. Meyer said the late war had demonstrated. captains, sixty first and sixty second lieutenants,

support for a substitute was had demonstrated the necessity for an increase of the Marine Corps.

Mr. Meyer said the late war had demonstrated the necessity for an increase of the Marine Corps.

Mr. BENNETT (Rep. N. Y.) moved to strike from the substitute the provision for a major-seneral. The men of the Marine Corps were scattered, he said, and never modifized. The commandant was simply a bureau officer, and not entitled to trank of major-general.

Mr. Meyer said that in the preparation of the substitute the Army organization had been followed, but on solicitation he accepted the Bennett amendment striking out the provision for a major-general. The substitute was adopted—85 to 55.

The bill was then reported to the House. Mr. Stelle demanded a senarate vote on the Marine Corps substitute, which was taken by aves and noes and the substitute was adopted—17 to 64.

The bill was then passed without a division.

Seturday, January 23, was set as de for paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative John Simpkins, of Massachusetts, and at 5:20 o'clock the House adjourned.

CURRENCY BILL NOT ABANDONED.

SENT BACK TO COMMITTEE ON THE REQUEST OF MR M'CLEARY.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The desk of Mr. Dingley was still draped in black and covered with roses and lilles when the House met to-day. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. McCleary, of Minnesota, on behalf of the Banking and Cur-rency Committee, made a statement that the vote on the Currency bill reported at the last session had been irregularly taken in the committee, and he therefore asked that the bill be recommitted.
"This does not mean that the bill is to be abandoned?" asked Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee.
"No. sir," replied Mr. McCleary.
"The other side has promised currency reform."

continued Mr. Richardson, "and I would like to know if the bill is again to be reported."
"I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet," retorted Mr. McCleary.
Mr. Mitchell, of New-York, explained that there had been some irregularity in the vote, and in order to avoid any show of unfairness to the opponents of the bill, this action had been decided on.
There was no objection, and the bill was recommitted.

THE INQUIRY BROADENED.

STATUS OF CONGRESSMEN SERVING ON COM-MISSIONS, AS WELL AS IN THE ARMY. TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Washington, Jan. 17.-A new aspect was given to-day to the inquiry into the status of General Wheeler and other members of the House who are in the Army, by the determination of the House Committee on the Judiciary to invite statements not only from General Wheeler and others holding Army commissions, but also from those who are serving on or have served on the Hawaiian Commission, the Industrial Commission and the Commission, the Industrial Commission and the Anglo-American Commission. The resolution directing the inquiry ordered a report as to what members, if any, had accepted other offices under the Government. While intended to apply to those who had accepted military offices, Major Robbins, of Pennsylvania, one of the House members serving in the Army, made the point that it applied to all who had accepted offices outside of Congress.

Mr. Lorimer, one of the members of the Industrial Commission, pointed out that the law creating the Commission expressly directed that Senators and Representatives be chosen, and that they served without pay.

CREW OF THE BEAR PRAISED.

THEIR HEROISM IN RESCUING IMPRISONED WHALERS EULOGIZED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Jan. 17 .- President McKinley today sent a message to Congress recounting as "another glorious page in the history of American scamen" the deeds of the officers and men of the revenue cutter Bear in rescuing the imperilled whaling fleet in Arctic waters last year. The President tells of the fitting-out of the expedition under Captain Francis Tuttle, of the Revenue Cutter Service, the danvers and difficulties of the trip and of the overland expedition by which First Lieutenant David H. Jarvis, Second Lieutenant Ellsworth P. Bartholf and Dr. Samuel J. Cobb took reindeer to meet the wants of the whalers temporarily. After a graphic recital of the perils encountered, the message adds:

The hardships and perils encountered by the members of the overland expedition in their great journey through an almost uninhabited region, a barren waste of ice and snow, facing death itself every day for nearly four months over a route never before travelled by white men, with no refuge but at the end of the journey, carrying relief and cheer to 275 distressed the state of the ney, carrying relief and cheer to 215 distressed citizens of our country, all make another glorious page in the history of American seamen. They reflect by their heroic and gallant struggle the highest credit upon themselves and the Government which they faithfully served. I commend the heroic crew to the grateful consideration of Congress and the American people. The year just closed has been fruitful of noble achievements in the field of war, and while I

The year just closed has been fruitful of noble achievements in the field of war, and while I have commended to your consideration the names of heroes who have shed lustre upon the American name in valorous contests and battles by land and sea, it is no less my pleasure to invite your attention to a victory of peace, the results of which cannot well be magnified, and the dauntless courage of the men engaged stamps them as true heroes, whose services cannot pass unrecognized. ot pass unrecognized.

The President closes by asking the thanks of Congress to the officers and men of the party, with gold medals of hour to those of the over-land expedition, and \$2,500 for the bestowal of rewards on W. T. Lopp and the native herders who aided the relief expedition.

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS PROTEST.

THEY WANT THE PNEUMATIC TUBE MAIL SERVICE RETAINED.

Washington, Jan. 17 (Special).-The Merchants' Association of New-York has protested against the action of the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads in striking out of the Postoffice Appropriation bill the item providing for the continu ance of the tubular system in New-York and Philadelphia. It has not only protested against this but against the action of the committee in practidenying to other cities the benefit which has been found to accrue from this improvement in th postoffice service. Its representative here is William R. Corwine, who said this evening.

been found to accrue from this improvement in the postoffice service. Its representative here is William R. Corwine, who said this evening.

A special meeting of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Postoffices and Postroads has been called for next Friday, at which it is expected there will be a reconsideration of this subject. The necessary signatures for this special meeting were obtained this afternoon. The action of this committee in striking out this item is a very serious blow to the extension of the improvement of the postoffice system of this country, as demonstrated by the use of the tubular system in New-York and Philadelphia especially. It seems to us, as a business organization, that every effort should be made to cut down the time of the mail service between large centres of this country, and that when the mail reaches a large centre its local delivery should not be relegated back to the slow service of distribution through wagons. This is the case as it stands now, although, of course, in some instances the trolley-cars are used to quioken the distribution of mails in large centres. The tuburar system, however, is far quicker than the trolley-car or any other method of transportation within the limits of a city, and yet, notwithstanding the utility of this improvement, as shown by the testimony of those who have had to do with it, and by the mercantile industries, the small amount of money necessary for its maintenance and extension is not allowed in the regular Postoffice bill. The Postoffice Department should not only adopt every method that is practical, but should extend that method as rapidly as possible wherever the demands of postoffices require speedy delivery.

The point was made in Congress that so far the pneumatic tube service is operated at a loss. This is denied by the friends of the tube service, but whether this be so or not, it seems abourd that a method that will add to the quickness of the mail eventually and the telephone, where, if the conditions were as they ough

TO PRESS THE PEACE TREATY.

MR. DAVIS WILL CALL IT UP TO-DAY-PLANS OF THE OPPOSITION. Washington, Jan. 17 .- At the opening of to-

day's session of the Senate Mr. Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, gave notice that to-morrow morning, immediately after the routine business, he would move that the Senate go into executive session for the purpose of considering the Peace Treaty.

Mr. Turner gave notice that on Thursday after morning business he would address the Senate on the Vest resolution. The resolution of Mr. Hoar, declaring that the

Filipinos ought to be free and independent, was laid before the Senate, but at the request of Mr. Hoar it went over, as he said he desired to speak on it at a more convenient time. The Democratic opponents of the Peace

fronty were in conference several hours to-day devising methods for conducting their contest. They resolved to insist on an amendment placing the Philippines on the same footing in relation to the United States as Cuba, and to make a persistent fight if this concession is not

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS. Washington, Jan. 17.-The following Army and Navy orders have been issued: ARMY.

jor GEORGE B. RODNEY, 4th Artillery, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty as commanding officer of the light artillery battalion at that post. Captain JAMES M. BURNS, 7th Infantry, is assigned to Company E, of that regiment, and will join his Company E, of that regiment, and who company e following officers will report to Colonel Charles Byrne, president of the Examining Board to meet Governor's Island, New-York, for examination

LOSSES OF THE YEAR.

Many Were Mysterious.-What the Principal Cause Has Been.



The number of sudden and mysterious deaths during the past year has been appalling-we do not refer to those who fell in the war. Thousands of prominent men and women have died suddenly or mysteriously.

Why? The doctors' certificates do not tell the reason, for too often the real cause is far back of what is given as

the immediate cause of death. Thousands are certified as having died of pneumonia. Now pneumonia is almost aiways the final symptom of kidney disease. The lungs have never been known to clog up if the kidneys were in a healthful condition, because all the clogging matter which gets into the lungs would be thrown out of the system by another channel; viz., through the kidneys. You perhaps nave never thought of this,

Why does the heart fail? Because it gets worn out in trying to pump the blood through the system, the work is too great. But why does the blood circulate so poorly? Because it is loaded with poisons. It is the duty of the kidneys to expel these poisons, but because they are so weakened they cannot expel them. Is this not clear? Is it not a simple reason? Unfortunately, it is true. There has never been known but one discovery which acts directly upon the kidneys and which will keep them in perfect condition. That discovery known to hemists, scientists,

physicians and the world generally is Warner's Safe Cure. And it is known to the world physicians and the world generally is Warner's Safe Cure. And it is known to the world quite as generally as is Bright's disease, which it cures. It has special properties which have special effect upon the kidneys. It has proven this in numberless cases, and it is just as effectual to-day as it has ever been in the past.

If the kidneys were healthy and strong, there would be comparatively little pneumonia or heart failure, but the kidneys, those quiet little organs at the lower portion of the body, like the heart, are working day and night, and easily get out of order, and even when they rebel they do not make any demonstration over it. They seldom give pain; they work along and do the best they can. But they none the less undermine the life and cause disease and often death.

Look, therefore, to your kidneys and guard them if you would guard your life. You can't afford to neglect these most important organs of the body. You ought to aid them, to assist them constantly They are grateful for any help and they respond readily.

promotion: First Lieutenant GEORGE H. CAMERON.
4th Cavairy; Second Lieutenant JULIAN R. LIND.
SEY, 9th Cavairy; Second Lieutenant LinColn C.
ANDREWS, 3d Cavairy; Second Lieutenant WALTER
C. BABCOCK, 8th Cavairy.
Board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio
of San Francisco for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their
fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY WAGNER, 4th Cavairy; Major
EDWARD B. MOSELEY, surreon; Major DAVID H.
KINSIE, 3d Artillery; Captain HENRY C. DANES, 3d
Artillery; Captain ISAAC P. WARE, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant DAVID I. RUMBOUGH, 3d
Artillery; Captain ISAAC P. WARE, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant DAVID I. RUMBOUGH, 3d
Artillery, recorder.

The Company of the company of

First Lieutenant JOHN M, NEALL, 4th Cavalry, will re-port to the examining board to meet at San Fran-cisco for examination as to his fitness for promotion. cisco for examination as to his finess for promotion.

First Lieutenant GEORGE R. BURT. 35th Michigan Infantry, is honorably discharged.

Major GEORGE R. FOWLER, chief surgeon, is honorably discharged, to take effect February I.

Major WILLIAM C. GORGAS surgeon, will report to Major-General William Ludlow, commanding the department of Havana, for duty as chief surgeon of that department.

that lepariment.

First Lieutenant DOUGLAS SETTLE, 10th Infantry, will proceed not later than January 16 to Macon, Ga., for temporary duty as Assistant mustering officer in connection with the muster out of service of volunteers in the State of Georgia.

in the State of Georgia.

Captain ROBERT H. BUCKHAM, commissary of subsistence, will report to Colone! Charles A. Woodruff, assistant commissary-general of subsistence. New York City, for duty as an assistant in his office.

Major RUFUS M. TOWNSEND, commissary of subsistence, will proceed to Greenville. S. C. for duty as chief commissary of subsistence on General Kline's staff.

chief commissary
staff.

A board of officers to consist of Colonel FRANCIS I.
GUENTHER, 4th Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel
WILLIAM A MARYE, Ordnance Department, and
Major JOHN I. TIERNEN, 1st Artillery, is appointed
to meet at Fort Monroe on January 18 to consider
and report upon the subject of the storage of ordnance material at Fort Monroe, and to make recommendations with reference to the subject of storage.

Acting Assistant Surgeon CHARLES H. ANDREWS will
proceed to San Francisco, to accompany troops on the
first transport sailing for Manila, where, on arrival,
he will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for duty.

Cantain HARLOW L. STREET, commissary of subsist-

Captain HARLOW L. STREET, commissary of subsistence, is assigned to duty as commissary on the steamer Comal at Savannah, Ga., and will join that steamer. NAVY. Surgeon J. R. WAGGENER is ordered to Washington examination and then to go home and await orders. Paymaster H. T. B. HARRIS is assigned to duty with

Commander B. F. TILLEY is ordered home to await orders. orders.

Lieutenant B. W. WELLS, jr., is detached from the Nortolk Navy Yard, January 13, and ordered to take charge of the recruiting rendezvous and branch hydrographic office at Chicago.

Lieutenant-Commander W. W. KIMBALL is detached from the Glacter and ordered to command the Supply.

NO TRACE OF THE PAUL JONES.

BELIEF GROWING THAT SHE AND ALL ON BOARD ARE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE GULF.

Washington, Jan. 17 .- Treasury officials to-day expressed the opinion that the naphtha launch Paul Jones, now being searched for in Mississippi and Gulf waters, is at the bottom of the Gulf or river, with all on board. The revenue cutter Winona is now cruising about the inland waters in the hope of finding some sign of the launch, but no word has yet come from her, and unless some trace found she is likely to continue the search for a

New-Orleans, Jan. 17.-Incoming vessels arriving here to-day bring no tidings of the missing yacht Paul Jones. Pilots and mariners here believe that after sailing from Pass l'Outre on January 3 she headed for La Breton, seventeen miles distant, and that before reaching there she must have become disabled or been blown to sea by a heavy norther or northwester and swamped in heavy

MARRIED PAIR DIE BY GAS.

POLICE THINK THE CASE ONE OF MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Theodore Alcan, thirty years old, a telegraph operator in the employ of the Western Union Tele-graph Company at No. 195 Broadway, and his wife, Carrie, twenty-five years old, were found dead last night in a room in the Owen Roe Hotel, No. 697 Third-ave., where they had lived since the latter part of June last. The police say that the case is a clear one of murder and suicide, but which of the two is the murderer and which the victim will never probably be known for a certainty. All that is known is that both are dead, and that death was caused by asohyxiation by illuminating gas.

Thomas E. Flannery, proprietor of the hotel, discovered the pair dead at 7:30 o'clock. He was covered the pair dead at 7:30 o'clock. He was annoyed by the escaping gas, and tracing it to the room occupied by Alean and his wife, gained entrance by breaking in the door. He sent a messenger for Dr. T. J. McDonald, of No. 147 West Forty-third-st., but the doctor could only say that both the occupants of the room had been dead for some time. The woman lay in bed, clothed in her The man's body was found under a window and in a position which indicated that he had made a desperate effort to open it and get some air. He was a so in his nightclothes. He had lived later than his wife, as the post-mortem signs

A Coroner had not arrived at the place at a late hour and the police would make no critical search for documents until they had permission from the Coroner to do so. They found, however, a marriage certificate hanging on the wall, which revealed the fact that a Justice of the Peace of Hoboken married the couple in February, 1896, and that the bride was Carrie Bruecher, of Hoboken.

The hotel proprietor said that the Alcans were quiet and temperate, and apparently lived happily.

Mrs. Alcan met Mr. Flannery on Monday morning, and complained that her husband had not been home all night, and that he must have been "playing pinochie," which, she said, was his besetting sin. Flannery told her she was lucky that he had no worse vices and advised her not to worry. She seemed comforted and went to her room. That was the last, seen of her. Alcan returned home later in the day and engaged in his favorite game with some friends. He relired late in the afternoon, and he was not seen alterward.

There are two theories advanced by the police as to the deaths. One is that Alcan waited until his wife had retired to sleep and then turned on quiet and temperate, and apparently lived happily

Neglect of a Cough or Sore Throat often results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. For relief in Throat troubles useBrown's PRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple yet effective remedy. Sold only in boxes.

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the gas. The two jets used for illuminating purposes, one used for a gas heater and one used to supply a small cock stove were all found wide open. After the gas began to take effect on him it is suggested that he grew remorseful, and then tried to get a window open and failed. The other theory is that the wife turned on the gas, and the fact that she had complained of her husband's absence from home on Sunday night is mentioned to prove a possible motive for such a crime.

SECRET MARRIAGE JUST ANNOUNCED. It was learned yesterday that Miss Florence Maud Shrady, a cousin of Mrs. Edwin Gould, and John B. Byrne, jr., who is a student at the Long Island College Hospital, were secretly married on December 28. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Madison C. Peters. The bride's father is Jacob Shrady, a lawyer and a brother of Dr George F. Shrady. Mr. Shrady lives at No. 25 West One-hundred-and-twentleth-st., and has an office at No. 90 Nassau-st. John B. Byrne, the father of the bridegroom, is chief clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Young Byrne is a member of Troop C, and saw active service in Porto Rico during the war. When he returned to this city he was suffering from a severe attack of fever. He is a senior in the medical school and will be graduated next

groom a Roman Catholic. Concerning the marriage the father of the bridegroom said yesterday: "I have known for the last ten days that my son

June. The bride is a Protestant and the bride-

was married. I am only sorry because he has not completed his course at the Long Island College Hospital. I hope and have reason to believe that he will keep right on with his studies. I have not heard that the young woman's family was particularly angry over the marriage."

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